



1—John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, who it is believed will be secretary of war in the Harding cabinet.
2—President Wilson leaving the White House grounds for his daily ride. 3—Test of the new Holt gun motor tractor carrying a 155 MM howitzer near Stockton, Cal.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Supreme Council Attempts to Settle German Reparations and Disarmaments.

EXTEND TIME FOR LATTER

Austria's Plight to Be Investigated—Morris and Shidehara Devise Plan for American-Japanese Accord—Railways Prepare to Ask Reduction of Wages.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Germany, Austria and Turkey were on the anxious seat last week; and various other nations were only less concerned. For the supreme council of the allies was in session in Paris discussing reparations, disarmament, the situation of Austria and the revision of the treaty of Versailles. Between sessions Premier Lloyd George lunched and dined and talked in private with Premier Briand, and gradually won him over to a policy of greater conciliation. It is probable that this was quite agreeable to M. Briand, but he had to put up some argument to satisfy the French people, who are doomed to disappointment.

When the matter of German reparations came up, Doumer, the French minister of finance, made a long address in which he insisted that France must be paid 400,000,000,000 gold marks. He stated, as the policy of France, that Germany must be presented with an itemized bill for war damages caused by her, and that the supreme council should then fix the amount that Germany must pay within the next five years. Lloyd George and his colleagues wished to concentrate on what Germany is able to pay, and said there were three ways in which she could make payment—in silver, in gold and in goods. The discussion developed that Great Britain has objections to the two national currencies, and that if Germany is compelled to pay over any considerable amount of the hundred million gold marks she is supposed to be holding as a reserve, the mark would become practically worthless and the economic situation in Europe would be disastrous.

The British also point out that if Germany pays in goods the markets would be glutted and English industries ruined. One other method of partial payment to France has been proposed—the sending of German laborers to reconstruct the devastated regions. But this is opposed by France on the ground that the people of those regions are without employment and need the payment for doing the reconstruction work.

It was on the question of disarmament that the French yielded most. General Nollet's report said that the Germans were not faithfully carrying out the treaty terms in that respect, but this was contradicted by the report of the British General Bingham. The council's military experts, with Marshal Foch as chairman, then got together and agreed to abandon the original French demand that the civil military organizations of Bavaria and East Prussia be disbanded at once. A delay until July 1 was granted, but Foch insisted on guarantees by military occupation of the Ruhr district if the terms were not executed by that date. In view of the stubborn attitude maintained by the governments of Bavaria and East Prussia and the leaders of the organizations in question, it is not easy to see how the central government at Berlin can bring about the disbanding by July 1, as it says, it cannot do so now.

The plea for immediate relief for starving Austria, made to the supreme council by Sir William Goode, British representative, and other representatives of the allied nations, was made in vain. The plan proposed by Goode was that Great Britain and France should lend Austria £50,000,000 in ten annual installments, and he suggested the United States might

participate in the loan. But Lloyd George said this was out of the question, calling attention to the difficulty in obtaining £10,000,000 to build houses in London. The council, feeling that the case of Austria is so closely bound up in the general central European situation, referred the whole matter to a special committee, made up of the commerce ministers of the allied nations, for investigation.

Admitting that the treaty of Sevres, with Turkey, must be revised, the council decided that representatives of the allies should hold a conference with Turkish and Greek representatives in London in the latter part of February. The governments of Constantinople and Ankara are to be invited to the purpose, they will be allowed to send a joint delegation. To this extent the council recognizes the Turkish Nationalist government, and it probably is the least it can do in view of the strategic position of Mesopotamia, Persia and his recent military successes against the Greeks in Asia Minor.

Disagreeing with the views of President Wilson as set forth in Secretary Colby's note to the Italian ambassador last November, the council decided that Estonia and Latvia, two of the states carved out of the old Russian empire, should be recognized as sovereign states. Action on Georgia and Lithuania was deferred.

From the other side of the fence—Berlin—comes the information that the German government will not recognize the right of the supreme council to settle the subject of reparations. Berlin holds that there must be first a discussion by industrial experts regarding deliveries, and then the conference of the governments at Geneva as promised at the Spa meeting.

"Pertinax," a usually well-informed Paris journalist, says Great Britain is going to propose that payment of the British war debt to the United States be postponed until 1936 or 1947. This debt now amounts to something over four billion dollars. It is said Lord Chamberlain, permanent secretary of the British treasury, will come over here with the plan for postponement.

President Wilson's note, asking that, before he undertake mediation for Armenia, the great powers promise Russia that her territorial integrity shall not be invaded, seems to have met with little response from the capitals of Europe, though it may be the statesman's most important demand. Armenia herself appears to have ceased to interest any except the philanthropists who know that her people still are suffering and oppressed. As for Russia, the main development of recent days is the progress of the negotiations for resumption of trade between her and Great Britain. The soviet envoy has received the terms demanded by the British, and it is likely they will be accepted. The movement toward the same end in the United States has been set back, as the senate committee, which is making some progress toward an arrangement which they think involves the recognition of the soviet government.

That same Wilson note was interpreted in this country as aiming chiefly at Japan's continued occupation of Vladivostok and the surrounding portions of Siberia, and in this light might have been generally approved if the Republican press had not jumped on it as a presumptuous attempt to establish a policy by a repudiated administration. Anyhow, the senate committee has not given it official attention; neither have they made any move toward getting out of Vladivostok. The murder of an American naval lieutenant by one of their sentries, and other unwarranted acts, however, have forced Tokyo to disavow all such actions.

Ambassadors Morris and Shidehara have concluded their negotiations for the settlement of the California alien land law question and the definition of the rights of Japanese in the United States, and their documents are embodied in a report which Mr. Morris has submitted to Secretary of State Colby. The principal features of this report are as follows:

1. An amendment to the existing

commercial treaty which will grant to Japanese subjects lawfully in this country equal civil rights with the nationals of any other foreign nation.

2. A revision of the existing "gentlemen's agreement" so that it will conform to present-day requirements, and to that end would absolutely prohibit Japanese emigration to America and the Hawaiian Islands, while admitting it to the Philippines.

At home the Japanese government was violently attacked by the opposition leaders for its alleged failure in diplomatic negotiations with the United States, Great Britain, China and Siberia, and for keeping troops in Siberia. In reply to the latter charge Premier Hara said he would like to withdraw those troops, but he believed their maintenance in Siberia was necessary for the national defense. He admitted that the bolshevizing of Siberia could not be checked.

Hundreds of thousands of workers in the United States are without employment, but the situation is growing better daily. In the North the textile mills and many of the automobile plants are reopening, and in the South the cotton mills are resuming operations. To be sure, the worker is often compelled to accept either a shorter week or reduced wages. The downward trend in pay has now reached the railways, and last week the labor committee of the American Association of Railway Executives met in Chicago to lay plans for a request that the United States railway board authorize a reduction of wages. One minor road in the Southeast already has asked for such authority.

The railway executives say that at the present rates the properties are not earning the 6 per cent return guaranteed by the transportation act; that the rates now are as high as business can be expected to bear; that forces have been cut to the minimum consistent with safe operation, and that the only remaining place for a reduction in expenses is the wage scale. They also will show the federal board that wages are increased more than 120 per cent since the President signed the Adamson eight-hour law have accounted for almost two-thirds of the increase in operating expenses from \$3,100,000,000 to nearly \$6,000,000,000 a year and that the national industrial conference board's estimates show that the cost of living has decreased.

Union laborers who believe Samuel Gompers and his associates have proved incompetent leaders and "have directed the tollers' industrial ship into the whirlpool of fallacy and corrupt politics" have just started the organization of a new national labor movement called the American League of Union Workmen. Its organizers declare they are for America and American ideals and conceptions, and that they hope to establish cordial relations between their leaders and the Harding administration.

The senate has passed the bill for government regulation of the meat packing industry, which, according to its proponents, will protect both the stock raisers and the consumers from alleged price control by the packers. Eighteen Republicans, mostly Progressives, joined forces with 28 Democrats to carry the bill through, the vote being 46 to 33. Washington correspondents predicted that it would not get through the house, at least during this session.

Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate, who was accused of having taken from the government \$200,543 for a piece of land, was indicted by the grand jury of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Schwab was indicted on charges that he had taken from the government \$200,543 for a piece of land, was indicted by the grand jury of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Schwab was indicted on charges that he had taken from the government \$200,543 for a piece of land, was indicted by the grand jury of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

STATE SIFTINGS

Near Bellaire George O'Brien was killed by a falling tree. General cleanup has been ordered of all gambling devices at Lima. Morgan Engineering company, Alliance, has resumed full operation. Richard J. Phillips jewelry store, Cincinnati, was damaged by fire.

Franklin C. Pore, 75, president of the Woodruff National bank at Dunkirk, died after three days' illness. Highland county's first known fatality from sleeping sickness occurred when Russell Eyre died, near Hillsboro.

Mrs. Lewis G. Bernard, 70 wife of the former Hamilton county Democratic leader, died at her home in Cincinnati.

Rev. Morgan Harris, 60, of Ulica, walked in front of a passenger train at Newark and was killed. Both legs were severed.

Discouraged by the threatened loss of his eyesight, Frank Swift, pioneer resident of Hinckley, committed suicide by shooting.

Ethel Drain Hills of Cambridge, Mass., filed suit at Lima for \$25,000 against John F. Cover, Jr., for alleged breach of promise.

Elyria board of education purchased 18 acres of ground south of the city to be used as an athletic field for Elyria high school.

United States shipping board rejected all bids for the purchase of the 252 homes on the government reservation at Lorain.

At Cincinnati Municipal Judge Spiegel fined Henry Grayman of Sharonville \$100 and costs on a charge of selling watered milk.

Workmen excavating for new buildings on the property of the city hospital, Cleveland, discovered 25 skeletons buried under the site.

William Heth, elevator operator at a Marion packing plant, was electrocuted when the cable became crossed with a high tension electric wire.

Findlay Ready Workers' association, for work on state fair grounds, was disbanded.

Police arrested 25 men who had been in the city's unemployed to obtain jobs and to provide food wherever necessary.

Jewelry valued at upwards of \$50,000, belonging to John L. Severance, Cleveland, millionaire, disappeared at the Union station on a train between Cleveland and Sandusky.

Ohio Good Roads federation, through its secretary, W. A. Alsford, estimates that \$80,000,000 will be spent in highway and street improvement work in this state during 1921.

Police arrested a man in a taxicab of Miss Florence Stelzer, 30, whose body was found floating in the Ohio river near her home in Cincinnati. She had been missing since Jan. 12.

Nearly 11,000 men and 3,500 women appeared for work on state fair grounds at the Union station on a train between Cleveland and Sandusky.

Residence of George E. Christian, Jr., next door to the home of President-elect Harding and used by him as his headquarters at Marion, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$35,000.

Although the city of Lima raised \$80,000 for organized charity three weeks ago, there is not sufficient money to take care of the increasing calls for help from unemployed.

Charged with the embezzlement of funds in the sum of \$1,127, Peter Hoover, postmaster at Englewood, Missouri, county, is held to answer to the United States commissioner.

Elmer Allebaugh, 49, meat dealer, was found dead in his automobile at Bellefontaine. Heart disease caused his death, and in sliding out of the seat his foot threw the clutch out of gear, stopping the car.

Mrs. Noah Carroll, 46, of Thresher, a village near Piqua, and her daughter Katherine, 17, were killed when gasoline with which Mrs. Carroll was attempting to start a fire in the kitchen stove exploded.

Postal employees of the Eighth Congressional district met at Marion and organized the Association of Post-office Employees of the Eighth Congressional District. Matthew Mitchell of Findlay was elected president.

Caught robbing a saloon in Cincinnati, Frank Bennett, 36, held to answer to the United States commissioner. He was shot twice and killed by Patrolman Poggenick. Bennett attempted to escape while the officer was telephoning for the patrol wagon.

Ohio senate passed the Miller prohibition enforcement bill, an emergency measure after amending it so as to require affidavit and warrant before places may be entered and searched. The bill now goes to the house.

Angered by his wife's refusal to withdraw a suit for divorce instituted three weeks ago, Hardie J. Saunders, 29, city fireman, shot her and her father, Joseph Ryerson, 65, at their home in Columbus. Both were fatally wounded. Saunders is under arrest.

Change in policy and methods of the state highway department, which would give the state absolute control over the state highway system, letting the counties to build feeders to the state system, but under greater state control than at present, is recommended by General George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama canal, in his report to Governor Davis.

J. M. Willis, 80, manufacturer and former East Akron postmaster, died of heart disease at Akron.

Toledo council appropriated \$30,000 which will be used to purchase a motor equipment for chasing bandits. Findlay banks announced that hereafter they will remain closed Saturday evenings until the present wave of banditry in northern Ohio subsides.

Governing board of Ohio Association of Real Estate Boards requested the state tax commission to order re-appraisal of real estate in 61 counties.

George Shadarko and an unidentified man were killed and another was seriously fatally injured when their automobile was struck by a train at Warren.

Prosecuting Attorney Dixon of Belmont county, leading a party of eight deputy sheriffs, arrested three men at Lansing and confiscated 50 gallons of liquor and two stills.

After Stanley Skadski, Akron, had wrecked his auto at Kent to avoid hitting a train, police who went to his rescue found him in the wreckage. Mayor Schmiedel fined him \$1,000.

Fire at Cleveland destroyed the armory, the home of the Cleveland Grays. Loss \$300,000. Jealousy prompted the killing at Columbus of Mrs. Addie Chancellor, 35, colored, by Clyde Wyatt, 22, also colored. Wyatt attacked the woman with a razor and almost decapitated her. He was arrested.

At a caucus the house recommended the appointment of J. D. Thomas of Columbus as auditor of state, which would take effect on the 1st of March to pay each of the 24,000 ex-servicemen of Ohio \$10 a month for each month's service, or a maximum of \$360.

Cracksmen robbed Kornmann's restaurant, Cleveland, \$1,200. Courtney Buzzard, 40, farmer, was killed by a train at Mt. Sterling. Lorain is to have new movie theater, with seating capacity of 1,400.

Central Presbyterian church, Akron, opened an employment bureau. Pains at Dayton boxing match gave \$675 for starving children in Europe. Toledo trades unions voted to carry on a campaign against the "open shop."

Ira R. Pontius, superintendent of banks, has tendered his resignation to Governor Davis.

Edward Truman, retired educator in county for many years, died at his home in Burton.

Two bandits wearing masks held up and shot Peter Szupersak at Cleveland. They obtained \$572 and escaped. Walter Inzerale saved his two children from burning to death when fire destroyed their home in Cleveland.

David B. Hunt was elected president of the board of directors of Wilmington college, succeeding David Dunham, Lebanon.

Findlay Automobile club urged the county commissioners to place a road patrol on rural highways to enforce state motor laws.

Mrs. W. W. Woodward, 54, in ill health and melancholy, jumped into the Ohio river at home in Chillicothe and was drowned.

Mike Kosch, 48, confessed to killing his wife at Lorain, the police announced. Police also said he planned to kill another man.

Birthplace and early home of President-elect Harding at Marion, Ind., were to be razed to make way for an oil filling station.

Three gunmen surprised five poker players at Cressline, swept the pot, held up the players and escaped with \$500 and a girl.

Arthur Sebring, 28, professed spirit medium, was found guilty by a jury at Akron of "operating a trick device for the purpose of fraud."

Nelson J. Bargar, 22, slayer of a policeman at Hamilton and sentenced to life in prison because he tried to solve the problem. Christ's reply to this question, properly understood and applied, is the final word on the subject.

Valentine Scherer, 71, truck farmer near Fostoria, has inherited \$150,000 from a brother in California, from whom he had not heard for years.

Andy Scherer, 37, was employed at the Erie terminal building, Cincinnati, fell from the ninth floor of the structure and was fatally injured.

Dr. J. Knox Montgomery of New Concord, president of Muskingum college, was elected president of the Ohio No-Tobacco league. A war on cigars will be started.

Jewelry valued at more than \$30,000 was obtained at Toledo from four bandits entered the Daniels jewelry store and robbed proprietors and customers.

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
(60-1221, Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.)

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 13

LESSONS ON CITIZENSHIP. (May Be Used With Temperance Applications.)

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 22:37-39. GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. The second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself—Matt. 22:39.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 22:37-39; Mark 12:30-34; Luke 10:26-36; 4-H; Rom. 13:4-6; Phil. 1:27-31. PRIMARY TOPIC—The Land We Love. JUNIOR TOPIC—Our Country. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Getting Ready for Citizenship. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Christian Standard of Citizenship.

I. The Tribute Money (ev. 15-22). The Pharisees and Herodians purposed to entrap Jesus and bring Him into conflict with the Roman government, so they came to Him with the subtle question, "Is it lawful to give tribute to Caesar or not?" At this time the Jews were galling under the yoke of the Roman government. Some even denied the right to pay tribute to the government. To have answered this question by "yes" or "no" would have involved difficulties. To have answered "yes" would have conveyed the impression of endorsement of all that the Roman government did. To have answered "no" would have conveyed the impression of defiance of the government. It is not an easy matter for a Christian always to determine his right relation to civil government.

Many a minister has made a failure of his duty because he tried to solve the problem. Christ's reply to this question, properly understood and applied, is the final word on the subject. Until the civil authorities demand of us that which is a violation of God's law, we are bound to render them obedience. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's" means the highest obligation. Since enjoying His protection and care it is our duty to owe all allegiance to Him, to yield our lives to Him in service, and to obey His law.

Every one who enjoys the benefits of civil government is obligated to pay the taxes which are necessary for the support of that government, and every one who receives God's favor is placed under a like obligation unto Him.

II. The Great Commandment in the Law (ev. 34-40). For the first time in one day the Lord is tried by hard questions. While these questions were asked by wrong motives, we may be forever glad that they put these questions to Him because of the invaluable truth which His answers set forth.

The first commandment (ev. 34-35). "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength, and with all thy power." This means that supreme and undivided love to God is the first and great commandment. This at once shows that man's supreme obligation is to God. It is wrong to evaluate man's duty to God on the basis of his morality as expressed in his relation to his fellow man. Real righteousness is doing the right thing with God. The greatest immorality of which a man can be guilty is his failure to respond to the demands of God. The one who does not supremely and with undivided affection love God is the greatest sinner. The one outstanding condemning sin is unbelief in God and refusal to love and obey Him.

The second commandment (ev. 36-40). The second commandment is like unto the first in that it centers in love. It is not said that it is equal unto the first; that would not be true. A man may love himself, but not supremely. One's love for his neighbor may be either too much or too little. The measure set is love for self. We should love God better than ourselves. He is worthy of all our affections and demands all. Love is not mere emotion, but a supreme desire for the welfare of another and a willingness to everything possible to secure that end. The command to love our neighbor is involved in the command to love God. To pretend to love God is folly if we do not love our neighbor. No one does really love his neighbor who does not love God. To attempt to love his brotherhood among men without the recognition of the Fatherhood of God is utter nonsense. Men become children of God by faith in Jesus Christ. It is true that in the sense of being God's creatures all men are God's children, but in the New Testament sense men are only God's children as they are in Christ. Beware of the man who is constantly crying for the brotherhood of man and is at the same time rejecting Jesus Christ. The only real way to bring in the brotherhood of man is to preach Jesus Christ unto the race and secure their acceptance of Him. We thus become brothers in the real sense of the term, when we have God as our Father. All obligations resting upon man are embraced in these two commandments. Those who conform their lives to them are God's children and are the very best citizens.

Hand in Hand. Gladness and good will go hand in hand. Luther said: "My soul is too glad to be at heart the enemy of any man." "All gladness and good will come the constant quality of the Master's life. There was about Him an undiminished friendliness which no one's hostility could spoil."

Deserves Reverence. High office among men, when legitimately attained, deserves reverence. There is perhaps no more heroic figure than that of the careful little mother of a family who week by week tackles the meager family budget with a gallant determination to make the most of it and to rest content at that. Less than this, we think, manages themselves," fall into debt, and in general follow a haphazard mode of life.

Worldly Fame. Worldly fame is but a breath of wind that blows now this way, and now that, and changes name as it changes direction.—Dante.

Fame is an undertaker that pays but little attention to the living, but bestirns the dead, furnishes out their funerals and follows them to the grave.—Colton.

Fame. Fame, like the river, is narrowest where it is bred, and broadest afar off.—Doveman.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

(60-1221, Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.)

"For what avails success won if there be none to care? It is sweet to know that even one With whom our joy to share, And when despair comes swift and sure, And darks our world awhile, What it brings the sun once more? A handstroke and a smile."

COMBINATIONS.

The following combinations may not appeal to everybody, but there will surely be one which will be worth while.

Chinese Cheews.—Take one cupful each of dates, raisins, figs, and walnuts, chop, and add a cupful of sugar, three-fourths of a cupful of flour (pastry), one teaspoonful of baking powder, two eggs, and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Add the dates and nuts; stir in the eggs beaten well, and bake in a thin sheet as can be spread. When done, cut in small squares and roll into balls. Roll in granulated sugar before serving.

Cheese Bundles.—Take neat strips of cheese cut half an inch thick, and roll each carefully in a thin slice of dried beef; lay on slices of well-buttered whole-wheat bread and bake in a hot oven six to eight minutes, or until the cheese melts and the bread browns. Garnish with parsley and sweet pickled onions with hot catsup or for Sunday night lunch or supper.

Mashed Potatoes With Peanut Butter.—Boil and mash a half-dozen medium-sized potatoes; add two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-half cupful of milk, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of peanut butter, a cupful of salt and a few dashes of white pepper. Blend a tablespoonful each of butter and peanut butter and spread over the top. The butter as seasoning may be divided and used as a top dressing. Brown in the oven.

Lean Coddings.—Mix the grated rind of one lemon with one cupful of molasses, one-half cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter and one cupful of hot water, then add to this boiling mixture simple dumplings, using one egg, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cupful of flour, one cupful of milk, and one cupful of water to make a drop batter. Cover closely and boil 20 minutes, using care that the mixture does not burn.

Orange and Onion Salad.—Peel and slice two oranges; slice one-half of a large Spanish onion and arrange around the oranges. Dress with lemon juice and French dressing. This amount serves four, generously.

"We rise by the things that are under our feet. By what we have mastered of good and of gain, By what we have deposited and the passion slain, And the vanquished ill that we hourly meet."

GOOD THINGS FOR THE FAMILY. A candy that the children may be given in moderation may be made at once a healthful and a delicious treat. It is simple to make, and with little expense; flavors, fruits and color may be added to the variety.

Fondant.—This is a kind of candy which is made by melting sugar in the lead water, making a soft ball which can be picked up in the fingers, remove the sirup at once from the fire and set the saucepan where it will cool without being jarred. When cool enough to bear the finger, begin to stir with the wooden spoon until creamy and smooth or it may be poured while hot over a buttered marble slab and worked when cool. In either method it should be kneaded into a smooth, doughy mass and set aside, well covered, to ripen. This fondant may be used in all sorts of bonbons, creams, nougats and fancy candies.

Spanish Biscuits.—Separate the yolks and whites of four eggs, beat the yolks 20 minutes, add four tablespoonfuls of sifted sugar, then four tablespoonfuls of flour, after adding the stiffly beaten whites and a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Flavor with the grated peel of one lemon. Drop by spoonfuls on buttered paper and bake in a quick oven.

Oat and Cornmeal Shortening.—Melt two tablespoonfuls of shortening in one cupful of hot cooked oatmeal; add one teaspoonful of salt and one egg, beat light, with three spoonfuls of a cupful of milk. Mix all together thoroughly. Mix and stir together two cupfuls of cornmeal, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-fourth of a cupful of sugar,